From the New Orleans Delta. Important from Mexico.

Gen.erral Worth at Puebla-Advance of the Army-Herrera Elected President of Mexico-Capture of a Train, &c.

At an early hour this morning the steam-ship Palmetto arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that city to the 22d and from Jalapa to the 21st. We are in receipt of our correspondence, but have only time to give the following brief ex-

tracts at this late hour. Our correspondent "Mustang" writes from Jalapa, under date of the 21st ult :-

'We have positive information of the arrival of Gen. Worth's command at Puebla, On the approach of our army to the city Gen. Santa Anna, who was there at the time supplying his troops with some necessities, sent out a detachment to engage Gen. Worth until he could procure his supplies, but the encounter was soon over, and Santa Anna and his army compelled to fly. In the skirmish there were four Mexicans killed-our loss none. He has retreated towards the city of Mexico. One report says he is at Santa Martin, a town about 28 miles from Puebla, but it is generally conceded that his main force, upwards of 12,000 men, have gone to Rio Frio, where he is preparing for another engagement. The latter place is said to be a naturally strong point and can be made to offer strong resisttance, but if Cerro Gordo could not resist the brigade of General Twiggs, what can positon avail the Mexican chieftain.

"The train looked for the past few days has arrived, together with Captains Walker and Ruff with their commands. The army here will move four miles on the Perote road to-morrow evening, and on Sunday take up its line of march. No stop will be made at Perote. If we should not halt at Puebla, to hear the result of some more propositions of pence from the American government, you may soonexpect to receive my letter dated at the capital of the

Later from the Brazos.

The brig Henry, Captian Cole, arrived last night from the Brazos, having left there on the 20th ult. By this arrival we have date from Matamoras to the 19th, and from Monterey to the 9th inst. There in no news of any importance from Gen. Taylor's column. The Monterey and Matamoras papers are principally filled with extract taken from the new Orleans papers. We gleam from the Matamoras flag of the 19th ult. the following items:

Carabajal still keeps himself in the vicinity of Matamoras. His camp is about sixty miles from there, on the San Fernando road. The force under his command is smallnot exceeding fifty men-but sufficient to plunder all trading parties coming in or ge-

ing from Matamoras. Captain Mayes, the individual stabbed by one of the Massachusetts volunteers, mention of which has already been made in our columns, died from the effect of his wounds on the 17th ult. Capt. Mayes was a partner and not the clerk o' Mr. Sinclair, as previously stated. The assassin has been placed in close confinement.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.—Between Camargo and Mier, a short time ago, three Mexicans were waylaying the road to rob a Mexican merchant of Matamoras, who they knew was coming down from Mier with a large amount of money in his possession. The merchant had three men with him, and it chanced that before he reached the spot where the robbers had posted themselves, that three Texan Rangers, who had been out on a scout, struck in the road a short distance ahead of him, pursuing their way down to Camargo. It was after dark, and the robbers mistook the Rangers for the merchant's party. They ordered them to halt and deliver, and the Rangers did halt and deliver; but they delivered bullets instead of money, and left not a robber able to carry off his load—all were killed, and the merchants passed down in safety.

The mule train which left Matamoras about the 12th ult. for Camargo, under an escort of Massachusetts Volunteers, commanded by Captain Walsh, reached there in safety. The report about their being attacked, and the mules stampeding, turned out to be incorrect.

It was reported in Matamoras that Lieut. Col. Randolph, of the Virginia Regiment. had with a portion of his command, captured, on the 5th ult. 40 of Canales' men, at China.

The 1st Mississippi Regiment under Col. Davis, was to have left Ceralvo on the 20th ult. for the mouth of the Rio Grande .-Col. Davis was fast recovering from his

The health of General Taylor's army was generally good. The small-pox, which at one time created considerable alarm among the troops and the Mexican inhabitants in Saltillo, had nearly disappeared.

> From the N. O. Delta, May 26. General Santa Anna.

not or know not how to defend themselves. Immediately after his overthrow at San Jacinto, without troubling himself with scruples, he imputed the misfortunes to two of his aids who were left dead on the field of battle, as he was certain that they would not return from the other world to give him the lie, for the simple reason given by the Portuguese, that "dead men tell no tales.' In the famous battle of Angostura, he attributed to a private soldier, who had deserted, the fact that he had not obtained a decisive triumph; as though the enemy was igno-rant of his march and his movements, or as if this miserable soldier, by any thing he could say, could give the enemy such information as would make the opposing General change his plans, and as if the latter had not already determined upon the place and manner in which he would receive him and give him battle. And now, at Cerro Gordo, without knowing exactly upon whom to fix the blame, unless he inculpates himself, or without, as we believe, knowing what took place, he fixes upon the unhappy Na-tional Guard of the State of Puebla and Vera Cruz, and informs us that their inexperiance was fatal to us." And after a severe and critical examination of his military pretentions, the article concludes: "When you shall have washed out the disgrace of Cerro Gordo, when you shall have restored and washed out the disgrace of Vera Cruz, the country will proclaim you its Liberator, you will have a just title to its gratitude, and we will be the first among the number of those who will render you the homage of

Santa Anna, however, is not without his friends, and very able ones too. The Diario del Gobierno, of the 30th, contains a defence of the battle of Cerro Gordo, and of the General, from which, as it is very long, we have only room for the following extract, to show its spirit: "Gen Santa Anna may have committed errors, for he is a man, like all others, subject to the frailties and uncertainties of our nature, but his own misfortunes and those of his country are not his work nor his fault. His intentions have always been to sacrifice to himself the country, to serve it, to defend it, to secure it happiness. Who saved us in 1829, in 1838, and in other remarkable epochs? Who lost an important part of his body in the war with the French? Who sacrificed himself at the end of 1844 and in the beginning of 1845, voluntarily expatriating himself in order to prevent the effusion of Mexican blood, as the hero of Iguala had done in 1823 Who abandoned his asylum, and the quiet of retirement, leaving his family, his com-forts, the honors and domestic pleasures which he enjoyed at Havana, to serve his country in a war so difficult and degerous? Who, on his return to the republic, refused the chief magistracy to place himself in front of the enemy? Who undertook this doubtful and difficult enterprise, with a force in the greater part uninstructed, naked and hungry, without a military chest or other resources for a campaign? Who made a new sacrifice in returning to take charge of the government in the agony of the nation; putting a healthy end to our internal dissentions? Who again left his elevated post, and hurried to take upon his shoulders a second time the defence of the capital and of the whole country? Who has risked his credit and his fortune, in furnishing subsistence to the army, and remedying, as far as possible, the public wants or errors? Who has postponed his proper interest, his honor advance of the Americans-they were driand repose, which he might have enjoyed in private life, suffering, with heroic resignation, the shafts of calumny, and the envy of his enemies, and consecrated himself wholly, his time and his means, to the service of the nation? Who, finally, has given so many and such repeated proofs of pure patriotism?"

From all of which we conclude that there are two parties in Mexico relative to the merits of Santa Anna, but that his friends have at present, and will probably have for a long time, the advantage.

From the New York Express, 2d inst.

Four Days Later from Europe. By the clipper ship Rainbow, Captain Benjamin, we have Liverpool papers to the morning of the 8th of May, her day of departure, for which we are much indebted to Captain Benjamin.

The news by this ship is of a more favorable character in relation to the state of trade than that brought by the steamer, and makes the news by the steamer of the middle of May, now due, of much interest.

"The cotton market, which has been seriously depressed during the week, closes to day with a somewhat firmer tone. The demand was good, but sellers not submitting to a farther decline, the sales were confined to 4,000 bales, for which yesterday's prices were obtained. Hopes are entertained on 'Change that the market will soon be better. The import of the week has been small, not exceeding 15,000 bales."

The report of the market, we see, notes

made in Limerick. from the public works threaten .

a body the town, and attack the stores. The laborers dismissed from the public work, in several localities, have been going in bodies to the houses of the neighboring landlords demanding work. Two or three meetings have also been held, and others are announced.

On Tuesday night a numerous company

American ship Victor, at dinner, in the Rotunda, Dublin.—After the presentation of an address, Mr; Meagher was called for, the meeting assumed a political character, and ended in a storm.

CONTINUED AMERICAN MUNIFICENCE.—On Sunday morning the American brig Overman, Capt. Mix, from Newark, New Jersey, arrived in our harbor, after a passage of 15 days, with donations of provisions and clothing from the citizens of New Jersey to the destitute of Ireland .- Cork Examiner.

THE BANNER.



ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C. Wednesday, June 9, 1847.

Cotton Market.

Charleston, June 5, from 10 to 11 1-2. Hamburg, June 3,9 to 11 cts.

New Post Office.

A new Post Office has been established in this District under the name of "Montercy," A. Giles, Esq., Post Master.

False Rumor.

A rumor was quite current here on Monday last, that the Palmetto regiment had been in an engagement and cut nearly to pieces-that every officer was either killed or wounded. This improbable story has produced much uneasiness with many persons who credited it. There is not a word of truth in the rumor. The Palmetto regiment is now at Puebla with Gen. Worth. and we presume will remain there until Gen. Scott receives reinforcements to march upon the capital. 🗸

Gen. Pillow and the Tennessee Volunteers.

The N. O. Picayune contains an appeal to the public from the 2d Tennessee regiment, who have been reflected on for failing in the desperate assault they made at the battle of Cerro Gordo, under the orders of Gen. Pillow. The substance of the appeal is, that Gen. Pillow, through ignorance of the ground, ordered them to perform a desperate and impossible service, in which one fourth of their men were sacrificed to no purpose. The appeal is signed by all the officers of the regiment, and they ask the public to judge whether or not they acted. as soldiers and brave men.

Latest from Mexico.

In another part of this week's paper, we have given the latest intelligence from Mexico. Gen. Worth entered the city of Puebla on the 15th ult., after some little skirmishing with a body of lancers who were sent out by Santa Anna to delay the ven into the city with the loss of several killed and wounded. Santa Anna, who it is said, was in the city at the time shoeing his men, was compelled to retire with only a part of his army furnished. His force is estimated at 15,000, and he is said to have fallen back as far as San Martin Desmelucan which he intends to fortify. No official report had been received from Gen. Worth at the latest dates, of the capture of Puebla, and it is supposed from this fact, that his expresses have been cut off.

It is rumored that Herrera was elected President, which, however, cannot be much relied on. Should this be true, it may be regarded as a favorable indication, as he is opposed to the war, and would do more, perhaps, to restore peace than any of the others spoken of.

Elloriaga is spoken of also for the Presidency; he made a very close run with Santa Anna for this office at the last election. He bears an excellent character among the foreigners, and is thought to be in favor of peace with the United States.

Gen. Scott was still at Jalapa on the 21st ult., but expected to leave in a day or so for Puebla.

Guerilla corps are still organizing in the country, and from all the indications, we fear the war will be a protracted one, roud ed to conquer the fore these stubborn

ats lay down their a

would says the Pendi

ater in 17 or 18 years of age, came here days since, from Anderson where they been blaced by their parents at school enlisted as United States soldiers. San All, we understand from another dis They went on the next day with the reing officer to Greenville. We hope lessure and reflection may not cause to recret it as a hasty and imprudent a General La Vega.

From the Jalapa Correspondence of the N. O. Delta we learn that Gen. LA VEGA was in that place on the 18th of May, on his route to Perote, where he will probably remain. He was in bad health in the Castle of San Juan de Ullua, and has permission from Col. Wilson at Vera Cruz, to report himself at Perote, where he will remain until discharged or exchanged.

The same Correspondent under date of May the 18, 11 o'clock writes-"Information has been received which I think can be relied on, that Major GAINES, Capt. CASSIUS M. Clay, and others, were in the city of Mexico, on the 8th ult on. verbal parole. They had been confined in the prison of the convicts, and were at liberty only a few days. They intended to return again to the prison, although it was a most loathsome and objectionable place of confinement, unless the authorities would give them a written safeguard, that would protect them against the treachery of the people and the Government.

Extract of a letter to the editor, da-

AMERICAN CAMP, 6 MILES FROM Monterey, Mexico, May 1st, 1847.

Died, on the 11th April, 1847, at Mata-

moras, in Mexico, Corporal J. L. BOYD, late a member of the Independent Company of 1st Mississippi Volunteers, known as Company H., or otherwise as Mississippi Volunteer Red Rovers. The deceased was a native, the writer thinks, of Abbeville District, S. C., and emigrated to Mississippi two or three years since. When the war with Mexico began, and a call was made on Mississippi for troops, he was one of the first to tender his services to his country. After the volunteers were mustered into service at Vicksburg, they moved to the battle ground below New Orleans, perhaps as unhealthy a spot as is in the United States. There we were exposed to the most inclement weather, and scores of of our brave and patriotic fellow-soldiers fell victims to diseases and death. While encamped at that place, our friend and fellowsoldier was attacked with intermittent fever, which he suffered from during our long and tedious passage of 32 days across the Gulf of Mexico, and which reduced him to infantile weakness before we landed at Point Isabelle. A few days before we landed, he was attacked with the horrid disease which has destroyed more of our brave army than have fallen in fighting the enemy, to wit: Diarrhe-and which, in this climate, seems to defy the skill of the most eminent Physicians and all the usual remedies. When our regiment arrived at Matamoras, he was reduced so low that we were compelled, though with regret, to leave him and a number of others, in the hospital of that place, and where he was ventually honoroably discharged from the service. When the writer saw him last he appeared to be improving and his friends all hoped he would eventually recover and be restored to his numerous friends. It was then his intention to return to the United States as soon as he recovered sufficient strength. He afterwards relapsed, and continued to suffer and decline until death released him from his sufferings. The official duties of the writer prevented his paying him all the personal attention he desired, as he was compelled to join Gen-Taylor at Saltillo. But for the satisfaction of his distant friends, he will add that others who have since been discharged from that hospital have informed him that every attention was paid to his comfort that could have been even among his friends at home. He was strictly moral and was perfectly re. signed to his fate. His unassuming and friendly deportment endeared him to our whole company both officers and men, and his death is regretted by all who knew him. Any information respecting his business may be obtained by his friends, by their dropping a line to Judge Huntington, Kos. ikusko, Attalia county Mississippi.

> (FOR THE BANNER.) Miscellany No. 1.

have sometimes thought, Mr. Edithe popularity of a man, is not the which we are to measure his real orth. In truth, if the result of our is worth any thing we are sure

should do his duty to God and to sciety, regardless of consequences. Is a man alled to preach the Gospel? Let him preach as it becomes the oracles of God-let him preach the truth, and by all means latim practice what he preaches. It is true that by thus fearlessly discharging his duy, he may, and doubtless will, beget himself enemies, He finds consolation however, in Luke 6, 26. Is he a lawyer? Let him do his duty as above suggested, in every sense of the word, and then let him stop Works of supererogation do not come with in the sphere of his duty. It is true hel may often be called to mingle with the "guilty," but whilst he has one eye on his "fee" let him keep the other on the judgment day. Is he a politician? Bion trwx Cuasy yrmnnx, tocrl. Licro nudrw prsm fjuh kgwe, ploker Tglo twcg rncwx. Smow wren nbcp, and whilst he attends strictly to all of these pre-requisites, in order to become popular, we would advise him to be governed by rules equally plain and practicable, in order to retain his standing among politicians. It is true, a fault finding constituency may require something more of him. Has he selected medicine in which to display himself? We undertake to say that his responsibility is far greater than in either of the other classes referred to, and that our motto in this regard, ought to be adhered to with a tenfold tenacity. The errors of the physician can never be corrected. They are hid in the dark and silent grave, the consequences of which will be visited upon him in one ceaseless shower in a coming day. Capital errors almost every where else, and with every other profession may be detected, and remedied before it is too late. The physician whose first object is to be come popular, may attain the acme of his wishes, but he has a heart "full of wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores." We may pursue this train of thought farther. Lobos.

Through the politeness of a gentleman of this village, we have been put in possession of an extract from a letter received by Col. Butler from Major Gen. Worth, upon the subject of the finding of the two volunteers belonging to the Palmetto Regiment, supposed to have been lost, by having been olown off in a gale from Vera Cruz.

"PEROTE, April 29, 1847. I was on the point of writing to you respecting the recoved men of your regiment, when your letter was received. The poor fellows came to me, en route hither, in a most deplorable condition, half-starved and almost naked. It seems they slipped away, when the Mexicans hastily abandoned the castle-were pursued one day, and finally favored by night, got under cover, and thus eluded pursuit—they were entirely crippled, hungry, and had suffered much from cold. They were immediately supplied with food, and since with clothing. I placed them in my own carriage, and seen that all their wants are attended-they are now quite recovered and vary happy. They gave their names Richard Watson, of Abbeville, and Wm. Z. Baily, of Barnwell,—were captured the night of our disembarkation, with four others, who have been taken on to Mexico, where I trust we shall soon have the pleasures of recovering them. As the Regiment is about to come, as I hope, will it not be best to let them remain, and be spared an extra march of thirty miles; however, if you desire it, they shall be put in the next wagon going to Jalapa."

Edgefield Advertiser.

LIEUT. COL. FREMONT.-In the St. Luis Daily Union of May 20th, appears a long defence, by Lieut. Talbot, Adjutant of the California Battalion, of Lieut. Col. Fremont against the charge of wilful absence from the actions of San Gabriel and of the

We extract from the article alluded to, he following notice of the march made by Col. Fremont from Monterey to Los Angelos; it was not such a brilliant affair as the retreat of the Ten Thousand, it is true; nor is Lieut. Talbot such a graphic historian as Xenophen: it will not compare with Moreau's celebrated retreat through the Black Forest: in the meantime it was no ordinary display of good Generalship on the part of the commander, or of patient discipline and active energy on the part of the soldiery. aud instead of being a retreat in face of an outnumbering enemy, like the two instances we have adduced, it was an advance.

"He marched (from the point of assembling, near the bay of Monterey) 500 miles through an insurgent country with-out spilling blood, recovering and pacifying the country as he went, leaving friends to himself and the United States, where he had found anginies, and could walk alone and unarmed, on the track of his march, guarded and greeted by those he came to subdue. He might have made every town through

courtesy and quarter than he could hope for from either Gen. Scott or Gen. Taylor. In the communication of Gen. Santa Anna to the Minister of War and Marine, he imputes the loss of the battle principally to the raw recruits of the National Guards, who were gnorant he says of even the use of arms. To which the edutor of the Monitor replies: It is an old system of tactics with General Santa Anna, when he suffers a reverse in

war to cast the blame upon those who can enterteined Capt. Clark and the crew of the to regret it as a hasty and imprudent a